

ACOG 第 156 号指南：妊娠期肥胖

译者：北京协和医院妇产科 戚庆炜

出处：协和妇产科文献月报.2016,2(2):31-32.

妊娠期肥胖是一个很常见的问题，但由于缺乏基于研究证据的处理意见，导致其对妊娠的影响往往未被认识到，或被忽视。对肥胖的处理需要各方面的研究结果，既包括长期的基于人群的公共健康和卫生经济学研究，也包括个体化的营养、行为、或外科干预性研究。因此，对妊娠期肥胖的处理的正确认识非常重要，而对其处理则需要从孕前即开始实施，并延续至产褥期。对妊娠期肥胖的处理不仅涉及到产科医生，也涉及到其他专业的人员，例如营养师。本文的目的旨在对计划妊娠的育龄期肥胖妇女的处理进行总结。

以下推荐意见基于良好的科学证据（Level A）：

- 第一次产前检查时即应计算孕妇的体重指数（body mass index, BMI），以便根据医

学研究所（Institute of Medicine, IOM）的妊娠期体重增加推荐指南来为其提供膳食和运动方面的咨询意见。

- 皮下引流会增加产后剖宫产伤口并发症的风险，不应常规使用
- 与单纯运动干预相比，对膳食和运动的综合行为干预可以使产后体重的减少更加有效

以下推荐意见基于有限的或不一致的科学证据（Level B）

- 肥胖妇女在孕前即使只有很少的减重，都能够改善妊娠结局。
- 对于由于产程停滞而行剖宫产的肥胖妇女，在术前应适当延长第一产程的时间

- 推荐在剖宫产术前和术后均采取机械性的预防血栓形成措施
- 对于 III 级肥胖的孕妇剖宫产术后的静脉血栓预防，基于体重的用药方案比基于 BMI 的用药方案更加有效
- 肥胖妇女在妊娠间隔期间进行减重可以降低再次妊娠大于胎龄儿的风险

以下推荐意见基于共识或专家意见（Level

C)

- 应向肥胖妇女说明由于肥胖所造成的超声检出胎儿结构异常方面的局限性
- 应向合并梗阻性睡眠呼吸暂停（obstructive sleep apnea, OSA）的肥胖妇女提供有关麻醉服务方面的咨询，因为她们发生低氧血症、高碳酸血症、猝死的风险增加

- 对于具有高危因素，包括孕妇 BMI 在 30 以上者、已知有糖代谢受损、既往妊娠糖尿病史，建议在早孕期即进行糖耐量筛查（妊娠糖尿病或显性糖尿病）
- 尽管肥胖孕妇的死产率较高，但并无证据表明产前的监测能够改善妊娠结局，因此不推荐针对肥胖孕妇修改常规的产前胎儿监测方案。

文中还有一些很实用的表格，罗列如下。

表 1: WHO 根据 BMI 对肥胖的分级。

表 2: 肥胖与不肥胖初产妇相比的先天畸形风险。

表 3: BMI 在 20、25 和 30 的绝对妊娠风险。

表 4: 孕期体重增长的推荐。

表 5: 不同 BMI 情况下超声诊断胎儿畸形的准确性。

Table 1. World Health Organization Body Mass Index Categories ↵

Category	BMI*
Underweight	Less than 18.5
Normal weight	18.5–24.9
Overweight	25.0–29.9
Obesity class I	30.0–34.9
Obesity class II	35.0–39.9
Obesity class III	40 or greater

Abbreviation: BMI, body mass index.

*Weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (kg/m^2).

World Health Organization. Obesity: preventing and managing the global epidemic. Report of a WHO consultation. Geneva: WHO; 2000. Available at: http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/obesity/WHO_TRS_894/en. Retrieved September 2, 2015.

Table 2. Increases in Congenital Anomalies in Obese Versus Nonobese Gravidas ↵

Congenital Anomaly	Increased Risk
Neural tube defects	OR, 1.87; 95% CI, 1.62–2.15
Spina bifida	OR, 2.24; 95% CI, 1.86–2.69
Cardiovascular anomalies	OR, 1.30; 95% CI, 1.12–1.51
Septal anomalies	OR, 1.20; 95% CI, 1.09–1.31
Cleft palate	OR, 1.23; 95% CI, 1.03–1.47
Cleft lip and palate	OR, 1.20; 95% CI, 1.03–1.40
Anorectal atresia	OR, 1.48; 95% CI, 1.12–1.97
Hydrocephaly	OR, 1.68; 95% CI, 1.19–2.36
Limb reduction anomalies	OR, 1.34; 95% CI, 1.03–1.73

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.

Data from Stothard KJ, Tennant PW, Bell R, Rankin J. Maternal overweight and obesity and the risk of congenital anomalies: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2009;301:636–50.

 协和妇产科文献月报

Table 3. Absolute Risks Per 10,000 Pregnancies for Body Mass Index Categories 20, 25, and 30 ↵

	Maternal BMI		
	20	25	30
Fetal death	76	82 (95% CI, 76–88)	102 (95% CI, 93–112)
Stillbirth	40	48 (95% CI, 46–51)	59 (95% CI, 55–63)
Perinatal death	66	73 (95% CI, 67–81)	86 (95% CI, 76–98)
Neonatal death	20	21 (95% CI, 19–23)	24 (95% CI, 22–27)
Infant death	33	37 (95% CI, 34–39)	43 (95% CI, 40–47)

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval.

Data from Aune D, Saugstad OD, Henriksen T, Tonstad S. Maternal body mass index and the risk of fetal death, stillbirth, and infant death: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2014;311:1536–46.

协和妇产科文献月报

Table 4. Recommendations for Total and Rate of Weight Gain During Pregnancy by Pregnancy Body Mass Index ↵

Prepregnancy Weight Category	Body Mass Index*	Recommended Range of Total Weight Gain (lb)	Recommended Rates of Weight Gain† in the Second and Third Trimesters (lb) (Mean Range [lb/wk])
Underweight	Less than 18.5	28–40	1 (1–1.3)
Normal weight	18.5–24.9	25–35	1 (0.8–1)
Overweight	25–29.9	15–25	0.6 (0.5–0.7)
Obese (includes all classes)	30 and greater	11–20	0.5 (0.4–0.6)

*Body mass index is calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared or as weight in pounds multiplied by 703 divided by height in inches.

†Calculations assume a 1.1–4.4 lb weight gain in the first trimester.

Modified from Institute of Medicine (US). Weight gain during pregnancy: reexamining the guidelines. Washington, DC. National Academies Press; 2009. Copyright 2009 National Academy of Sciences.

协和妇产科文献月报

Table 5. Detection of Fetal Anomalies ↵

Body Mass Index	Standard Ultrasonography	Targeted Ultrasonography
Normal (less than 25)	66%	97%
Overweight (25–29.9)	49%	91%
Class I obesity (30–34.9)	48%	75%
Class II obesity (35–39.9)	45%	88%
Class III obesity (40 or more)	22%	75%

Data from Dashe JS, McIntire DD, Twickler DM. Effect of maternal obesity on the ultrasound detection of anomalous fetuses. *Obstet Gynecol* 2009;113:1001–7.

协和妇产科文献月报

文献引自：Practice Bulletin No 156: Obesity in Pregnancy. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2015;126(6):e112-26.